

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL XXXI NO. 38.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1758.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month	8 .50
Per month, Foreign	.75
Per year	5.00
Per year, Foreign	6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.
C. G. BALLENTYNE,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.

Importers and Commission Merchants.

San Francisco, and Honolulu,

215 Front St., Queen St.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

Frank Brown, Manager. 28 and

30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

W. A. KINNEY.

Attorney at Law. Safe Deposit

Building, upstairs, Fort Street,

Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

Attorney at Law. P. O. Box

336, Honolulu, H. I.

GILBERT F. LITTLE,

Attorney at Law,

HILO, HAWAII.

WILLIAM C. PARKE.

Attorney at Law and Agent to

take Acknowledgments. No. 10

Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,

Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-

lic. Attends all Courts of the

Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-

fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort

and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN,

Will be pleased to transact any

business entrusted to his care.

Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

Grocery and Feed Store. Corner

King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN

Investment Company, L'd. Money

Loaned for long or short periods

on approved security.

W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,

Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,

& Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,

Importers and Commission Mer-

chants. Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,

Importer and Dealer in General

Merchandise. Queen St., Hono-

olulu.

E. LEWERS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE,

LEWERS & COOKE.

Successors to Lewers & Dickson.

Importers and Dealers in Lumber

& Building Materials. Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Machinery of every description

made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Mer-

chants. King and Bethel Streets,

Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,

Importers of General Merchandise,

from France, England, Germany

and United States. No. 58 Queen

Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,

Commission Merchants. Particu-

lar attention paid to filling and

shipping island orders. 206 Front

Street, San Francisco.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Mer-

chants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-

lands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

General Commission Agents.

Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

E. O. HALL & SON, L'D.

Importers and Dealers in Hard-

ware. Corner Fort and King Sts.

OFFICE, 106.

Wm. W. Hall : President and Manager.

E. O. White : Secretary and Treasurer.

Wm. F. Allen : Auditor.

Thos. May and T. W. Hobson, Directors.

A. J. DERBY D. D. S.

Dentist.

ALAKEA STREET, BETWEEN HOTEL

AND BERETANA STREETS.

Hours, 9 to 4.

TOURISTS' GUIDE

THROUGH

HAWAII.

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

FOR SALE BY

Hawaiian News Company and

Thrum's Bookstore,

Front Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE CORONET ARRIVES.

Fast American Schooner-Yacht
in Port.

ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES, OWNER.

Passage Delayed by Calms—Will Re-

main in Honolulu Ten Days—Off to

Japan on an Astronomical Expedi-

tion—Prof. Todd, of Amherst, Aboard

The American schooner yacht

Coronet, Captain Arthur Curtiss

James of New York Yacht Club,

commanding, arrived in port and

anchored in the stream at 10:30

o'clock last night, after a trip of

fifteen days from San Francisco,

which port she sailed from on

April 25th. The Coronet should

have been here five days ago, but

was delayed by a week's succe-

sion of calms immediately after

leaving San Francisco.

As has been previously stated

in this paper the Coronet, which

bears the distinction of being the

largest private sailing yacht in

the world, is bound for Japan

with a party of scientists aboard.

Captain James, a graduate of Am-

herst college and a resident of

New York, has volunteered to pay

all the expenses of the undertak-

ing.

The Coronet's party consists of

Captain and Mrs. Arthur C.

James of New York; Professor and

Mrs. David P. Todd of Amherst

College; John Pemberton, Chief

Engineer of the United States Navy;

Willard P. Gerrish of Harvard University Observatory;

Arthur W. Francis, E. A. Thomp-

son and Dr. Vanderpool Adriance.

A crew of fifteen completes the

number of people aboard.

Professor Todd, the eminent as-

tronomer, was a classmate of

President Hosmer of Oahu Col-

lege, at Amherst.

The Coronet will remain in port

for about ten days before resum-

ing her voyage to Japan. The

party will make their home

aboard the yacht.

Following are some of the mea-

surements of the Coronet: Regis-

ter, 160 tons; length over all, 132

feet; 27 feet beam. The yacht be-

haves well, rides the waves beau-

tifully and is capable of making

very fast time. After striking the

the trades on her way to Hono-

olulu, she made 10 to 12 knots

an hour daily.

FUNERAL OF MRS. CORNWELL.

Many Friends Pay Their Last Tri-

bute to the Dead.

One of the largest funerals seen

in the city for many months past

was that of the late Adelia Lou-

uble annual license should be required of notaries public and agents to take acknowledgements. The outside districts should not be charged a license fee since not much business was done in those places. Minister Smith moved that the license fee of agents to take acknowledgements be placed at \$50 and that the outside districts be stricken out of the section.

Rep Rycroft favored making the license fee of agents to take acknowledgements in Honolulu, one hundred dollars. They were making a great deal of money and should pay for it.

Rep Robertson said he was in favor of striking out the whole section. These agents to take acknowledgements and notaries public were in one sense of the word government employees. They stood between the positions of government employees on one side and the lawyers on the other. Neither government employees nor lawyers were required to pay a license fee. Why should those who stood between these two positions be charged a fee?

Minister Smith made a motion that the license for notaries public be made ten dollars in Honolulu and five dollars in the outside districts. This would make quite a little revenue for the government.

Rep Kamaeha said that a notary public was a convenience, in the outside districts there was no money in it. If people in these places were to be charged a license fee many of them would be throwing up their jobs and thus the public would suffer from inconvenience.

The two amendments to Section 88, made by Minister Smith, were carried.

Several sections were passed and then came on the section referring to tailors. Rep. Robertson wanted to know why they should be singled out from among other industries. There should be some consistency somewhere.

Rep. Bond was of the opinion that districts outside of Honolulu should be charged a high license fee. Honolulu was the place that was making all the money in the line of business referred to.

Rep. Rycroft did not consider it right to put the license on all the tailors. If licenses could be placed on the large establishments without injustice, all right but he did not think that could be done.

Recommendation of the committee to strike out the section relating to tailors, carried.

Rep. Robertson moved to strike out the section relating to tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. Motion was lost.

Rep. Rycroft moved an amendment to the effect that the wholesale dealers in tobacco be charged a license fee of \$100.

Rep. Mc Bryde said there should be some difference made between retail and wholesale dealers. It was not fair to charge large and small dealers the same.

Rep. Winston moved that the section be deferred until the Minister of Finance should be present.

Rep. Richards moved that the vote to refer that section to a committee be considered.

Rep. Robertson—It seems to me that this is one of the provisions that the House of Lords up stairs has inserted to grind the poor man down on his very knuckles and to allow the rich man to go free.

Rep. Robertson said the license proposed was unjust and should not be allowed. He moved to amend the section so as to make the annual fee \$250 to "import" thus throwing the burden off the shoulders of the poor man.

Rep. Richards referred to the importation at ports on the islands outside of Honolulu and thought that the section should be referred to a committee to get figures for the use of the House, before further consideration.

Motion to reconsider carried. Section referred to a select committee.

At 12 noon, House adjourned to 1:30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

House called to order at 1:30 p.m. A communication from the Senate announced transmission of Senate Bill No. 37.

Rep. Richards reported House Bill No. 38, printed.

Rep. Winston moved that House Bill No. 25 be referred to the same select committee having Senate Bill No. 9 under consideration. Carried.

Rep. Kamaeha moved to increase the number of Representatives on the select committee to consider House Bill No. 12, from 3 to 5.

Consideration of License Bill resumed.

A motion to add Lihue to the list of places included in Section 103, referring to licenses on vehicles. Carried.

Other sections in regard to vehicles were passed.

Rep. Richards moved to refer all sections remaining after section 110 to the select committee. Carried.

House Bill No. 34, relating to house-breaking, brought up in second reading section by section.

A motion to defer reading of the bill until the appearance of Attorney-General Smith and Rep. Robertson in the House was lost.

Bill passed second reading Ordered type written.

House Bill No. 35, relating to gross cheat, brought up for consideration and passed second reading Ordered type written.

Speaker Naone announced the following names on the special committee to consider revised sections of the License Bill: Rep. Robertson, Rycroft, King, Richards and Winston.

At 1:30 p.m. House adjourned until 9 a.m. this morning.

SIXTY-third DAY

AT 1 P.M.

Rep. Robertson presented a minority report of House Bill No. 19, 21, 23, relating to the Acts to Mitigate and Unlawful Sexual Intercourse.

The undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

No. 24, relating to unlawful sexual intercourse, beg leave to report as follows:

In regard to Bill No. 19, we agree with the majority of the committee that it should not pass, though for different reasons.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion of those who were acquainted with the condition of things in Honolulu prior to the passage of the Act to Mitigate, in 1890, of those who have had to do with the execution of the law since then, of those who are mindful of the fact that we have a comparatively large floating male population, composed chiefly of seafaring men, of physicians of experience, of those who are in touch with the ways of the world—in short, of those who know what they are talking about—that the Act to Mitigate has done a good deal to mitigate the evils of prostitution. Remembering that it was never designed to be a moral measure, but only a sanitary one, and appreciating the good it has done, not only for the present generation but for posterity, we are in favor of leaving the statute upon the books, even if it does seem inconsistent to have one statute for the punishment of common prostitutes and another to provide for their health and cleanliness under the semi-protection of the law.

"As to bill No. 24, it seems that it was originally intended to be supplementary to the existing laws on the subject, though the majority of the committee regard it as substantially taking the place of the Act to Mitigate as well as being additional to and cumulative upon other existing laws. Most of this bill covers matters already provided for by laws now in force. Chapters 11 and 13 of the Penal Code provide for the punishment of illegal sexual intercourse in all its forms, from fornication up to rape upon children. There are also laws in force providing for the punishment of common prostitutes, for the examination and treatment, when diseased, of such as are registered, and for their punishment in case of failure to register; laws against the keeping of houses of prostitution; laws for the punishment of lewd, wanton and lascivious conduct, and against indecent exposure, and laws to prohibit libidinous solicitations and procuring; yet all these laws, with more or less modification, are sought to be re-enacted in the bill now before us. If any advantage were to be gained or any improvement made by substituting the proposed Act for the present laws, we would advocate the change, but no advantage is to be gained from multiplying statutes upon the same subject.

"One new provision to be found in this bill is that while requiring a prostitute to report for examination, it provides that if she is found to be diseased she is to be prosecuted for unlawful sexual intercourse, the penalty for which may be imprisonment not exceeding three years, or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. The effect of such a provision will be to cause all prostitutes who are diseased to conceal their disease from the authorities and spread it broadcast among the men who patronize them. But the principal innovation is made in Section 3 of the bill. That section provides that when any person, male or female, is believed by any other person to be guilty of unlawful sexual intercourse, he or she may be arrested and subjected to a physical examination, and if it be found that such person has a sexual disease, he or she may be detained until cured, and in addition may be prosecuted for unlawful sexual intercourse and punished as above mentioned.

"It is doubtful whether such a law would be constitutional. Even if it were enacted it is not likely that it would ever be enforced, because it is so absurd and impractical it leaves too much room for abuse and blackmail.

"The fact that unlawful sexual intercourse continues, apparently without abatement, notwithstanding that prohibitory laws have been in force these many years, some of them since the beginning of civilized government here would seem sufficient to convince the most skeptical that it is impossible to stamp out the so-called social evil by legislative enactment.

"The increase in the number of Japanese prostitutes has been mentioned as a serious menace to the morality of the community, but we believe that it is not an unmitigated evil, for it has undoubtedly relieved to a great extent the tremendous pressure which the native women have heretofore had to stand, to the detriment of the Hawaiian race, both physically and morally.

"While we favor the passage of all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws for the protection of the good order and morals of the community, we cannot advise the passage of this bill, no matter how good the intentions of the AMATEUR REFORMERS and the WOULD-BE PARKHURSTS who advocate it may be.

"We therefore recommend that both bills be indefinitely postponed.

"A. G. M. ROBERTSON
R. RYCROFT."

Proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution was made the order of the day for Monday.

House Bill No. 25, relating to the presence of children on public streets during certain hours, taken up for consideration in second reading and passed with recommendations of the committee. Bill ordered typewritten.

Senate Bill No. 31, dealing with corporations brought up in second reading and passed with amendments.

House Bill No. 37, relating to assaults by public officers brought up in second reading and passed. Bill ordered typewritten.

Sen. J. L. Latimer

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in ointment form, all the elements necessary to give new life and brightness to the blood and restore the shattered

and injured system, similar to females such as irregularities, irregularities, and all sorts of weakness. In men they are excellent in all cases arising from abroad. According to the regulations of the United States made in 1891 that country has

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,

the undersigned, a minority of various committees to whom were referred the acts to mitigate and unlawful sexual intercourse,



LATE NEWS FROM MAUI

Rebellious Sailors of the Leahi Come to Time.

OKOLEHAO MAKER CAPTURED.

Naturalist Perkins Hunting Insects. David Colville Goes to Makawao. East Maui Seminary to Celebrate 25th Anniversary—News and Notes.

MAUI, May 9.—Four of the six rebellious sailors of the bark Leahi returned to the ship at Kahului Saturday the 2d and sailed for San Francisco. The remaining two continued to obstruct and were fined \$30 and costs by the Wailuku district judge. Captain Johnson employed three Japanese to take the places of the absentees.

At the auction in Wailuku during the 2d inst., M. J. McLane, of Speckelsville, bought the Fred Scholtz blacksmith shop, tools, unexpired lease of land, etc. It is reported that he will shortly open the shop.

By the Clandine of the 2d the following departed for Honolulu. Mrs. A. R. Laws, who has been visiting Makawao, her former place of residence; Mrs. Damon, who has been a guest at the homes of her uncles, Messrs. E. G. and G. E. Beckwith; Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, who remains in the capital for several weeks, and David Colville, who leaves Paia to take a permanent position at Makawao, Kauai. Though Mr. Colville has been but a short time on Maui, his departure is greatly regretted by quite a large coterie of Makawao friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory of San Francisco spent the night of the 4th on Haleakala, and took the Kinau for Hilo and Kilauea. It was Morris Damon of Honolulu, not his uncle Morris Beckwith of London who played violin solos at the last meeting of the Makawao Literary Society.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, is camping on Haleakala's slope above Olinde, and is seeking not so much birds as insects. There are some most gorgeous moths near the summit of the mountain.

Mrs. W. L. Graham of Honolulu is the guest of W. C. Crook of Makawao.

"Yes," said a young gentleman who had just dropped in to relate a few things which he thought might be of interest, "but you didn't see the fun. Will Dickey took off his hat without assistance. Walter Dillingham smashed a ball down the side line which bounded to the rim of Will's hat and frightened him so badly that he pushed the button of his camera too quickly, and the result was a photograph of his escaping hat."

"Oh, dear, I wish tomorrow would come," was the sleepy expression of a sympathizer of the junior members of the P. T. C. "I do want to see Wilder Wright play."

"I wish you would go to bed," retorted the stern sister in an irritated voice.

"Tennis was not meant for children."

"What, George, you want him to win? Well, you may go home." And thus what might have proven interesting was cut short by an indiscreet remark.

Yesterday's tennis at the courts of the Pacific Club proved very interesting, especially the match between May Atkinson and May Hart. The result was as follows:

Dr. Smith won over W. Godfrey, Jr.; score, 6-3, 6-2.

W. F. Dillingham won over Ernest Wodehouse; score, 6-2, 6-3.

May Hart won over May Atkinson; score, 6-3, 7-5.

The match between Miss Atkinson and Miss Hart was a beautiful one to watch, not alone on account of the graceful movements of the players, but the dexterous handling of the racket.

There was none of that striking of balls on the frame of the racket, a thing most aggravating to good players, and each ball was struck full on the racket with good force. The playing of the ladies was done mostly at the base lines, and with but few exceptions the drop stroke was used. The second set was well fought by Miss Atkinson, and the score stood five-all at one time. In the last two games Miss Hart made a final effort and won the set.

Among those present on the grounds during the afternoon were Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. George Carter, Mrs. Charles Carter, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. G. F. Wilder, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. W. W. Diamond, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. von Holt, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Mackee, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Noonan, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Freith, Misses Atkinson, Kate McGrew, Pauahi Judd, Carter (2), Clara Fuller, Nellie Kitchen, Dowsett, King (2), Young, Captain Watson and officers of the U. S. S. Adams, members of the Beretania and Punahoa Tennis Clubs, and a large number of gentlemen friends.

On account of the boat races today the finals have been postponed until Monday afternoon. The doubles will begin Tuesday.

A dinner for the Misses Birnie and Rev. D. P. Birne was given at the home of President and Mrs. Dole, Emma street, Monday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, Miss Pauahi Judd, George C. Potter and E. P. Dole.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Suhr gave a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels and Miss Jolliffe at their home in Nuuanu Monday evening. Besides the guests of honor there were present Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Renfro, Miss Kate McGrew, A. Isenberg and E. Bosse.

In her panegyric Emma had forgotten us, I believed. Her chin was resting on her hand, her eyes were fixed on a bit of satsuma above the low book-shelves, and her voice was deep with emotion. She went on.

"Some one calls Richard Feverel 'a live coal from the altar of genius.' It

will not soon burn out, nor Rhoda Fleming, nor Lord Ormont. No, for George Meredith will be one of the immortals. In him I find a personality that holds fast to truth, and in this will the voicing of the universal."

For a moment we said not a word. Then Molly with a great air of meekness took Richard Feverel from my shelf, and went for Jack. We knew that after dinner we could find them busy with "good Meredith."

SIBYL.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

During the past week society circles have been much taken up by the tennis tournament, and hence had but little time for anything else. The evenings at home and the evenings spent pleasantly at the homes of friends have had for the all-absorbing topic the ins and outs of tennis and the various points, good and bad, of the players.

Perhaps Thursday was the most exciting day of the tournament, and so when the people returned to their respective homes and finished their coffee on the lanai or picked up an ukulele to strum a running accompaniment to no particular tune, the first topic to suggest itself was naturally the day's exciting tennis.

In one home the conversation became quite animated and lasted until the steps of a fond mother were heard going back and forth and in and out of different rooms with no particular goal in view, and all this in the dark.

"Do you know I am perfectly weak from yelling today. Why, when the set between Ernest Wodehouse and Charlie Hyde was on I do really believe I jumped as much as Charlie did on the court," said a young lady who had been an interested spectator of the day's tennis.

"By the way, wasn't it funny to see Charlie prepare for a jump and then fall to jump?"

"Yes," said a young gentleman who had just dropped in to relate a few things which he thought might be of interest, "but you didn't see the fun. Will Dickey took off his hat without assistance. Walter Dillingham smashed a ball down the side line which bounded to the rim of Will's hat and frightened him so badly that he pushed the button of his camera too quickly, and the result was a photograph of his escaping hat."

"Oh, dear, I wish tomorrow would come," was the sleepy expression of a sympathizer of the junior members of the P. T. C. "I do want to see Wilder Wright play."

"I wish you would go to bed," retorted the stern sister in an irritated voice.

"Tennis was not meant for children."

"What, George, you want him to win? Well, you may go home." And thus what might have proven interesting was cut short by an indiscreet remark.

Yesterday's tennis at the courts of the Pacific Club proved very interesting, especially the match between May Atkinson and May Hart. The result was as follows:

Dr. Smith won over W. Godfrey, Jr.; score, 6-3, 6-2.

W. F. Dillingham won over Ernest Wodehouse; score, 6-2, 6-3.

May Hart won over May Atkinson; score, 6-3, 7-5.

The match between Miss Atkinson and Miss Hart was a beautiful one to watch, not alone on account of the graceful movements of the players, but the dexterous handling of the racket.

There was none of that striking of balls on the frame of the racket, a thing most aggravating to good players, and each ball was struck full on the racket with good force. The playing of the ladies was done mostly at the base lines, and with but few exceptions the drop stroke was used. The second set was well fought by Miss Atkinson, and the score stood five-all at one time. In the last two games Miss Hart made a final effort and won the set.

Among those present on the grounds during the afternoon were Mrs. S. M. Ballou, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. George Carter, Mrs. Charles Carter, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. S. G. Wilder, Mrs. G. F. Wilder, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. W. W. Diamond, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. von Holt, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Mackee, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Noonan, Mrs. Tenney, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Freith, Misses Atkinson, Kate Mc

Grew, Pauahi Judd, Carter (2), Clara Fuller, Nellie Kitchen, Dowsett, King (2), Young, Captain Watson and officers of the U. S. S. Adams, members of the Beretania and Punahoa Tennis Clubs, and a large number of gentlemen friends.

On account of the boat races today the finals have been postponed until Monday afternoon. The doubles will begin Tuesday.

A dinner for the Misses Birnie and Rev. D. P. Birne was given at the home of President and Mrs. Dole, Emma street, Monday evening. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, Miss Pauahi Judd, George C. Potter and E. P. Dole.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Suhr gave a dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels and Miss Jolliffe at their home in Nuuanu Monday evening. Besides the guests of honor there were present Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Renfro, Miss Kate McGrew, A. Isenberg and E. Bosse.

In her panegyric Emma had forgotten us, I believed. Her chin was resting on her hand, her eyes were fixed on a bit of satsuma above the low book-shelves, and her voice was deep with emotion. She went on.

"Some one calls Richard Feverel 'a live coal from the altar of genius.' It

THE
“Success”
IS THE
PERFECT FILTER!

BECAUSE:

First—The filtering medium is Tri-poll Stone which does not receive into its pores the filth and germs it extracts and which is always the same, no matter how long in use.

Second—The action of the filter downward, from an upper to a lower jar, passes the water, drop by drop, through the air, restoring the oxygen thereby which the water may have lost from stagnation, confinement, or otherwise, and imparting to it freshness of taste, sparkle and vitality.

Third—Its action is as rapid as is consistent with efficacy. A too rapid filtering does not wholly remove impurities.

Fourth—Every part is accessible for cleaning, and without laborious effort. Thorough cleanliness is the chief requisite of any good filter.

Fifth—The jars being made either of stoneware or porcelain insures water being kept pure and uncontaminated after being filtered.

Sixth—Stoneware for those who desire an efficient yet low-priced filter, and the finest porcelain, decorated to suit, enables the SUCCESS to accommodate itself to the wants of all in the matter of price.

Seventh—Its construction admits also of its capacity being adapted to suit the wants of all, from the individual tourist to the largest hotel or laundry.

Since introducing the Success Filter, we have sold a large number of them, and they give perfect satisfaction.

This cut shows a sectional view of the STONWARE FILTER, Styles 1 and 2.

Set up ready for use. There are two crocks, each of four gallons capacity—an upper one holding the Filter Block as shown, and a lower one, which can be used as a water cooler, if desired.

The block is four inches in diameter by the same in height, and is hollowed out on inside. This fits on a metal tube, which fastens by means of the nut, shown in separate cut, to bottom of Filter Jar. Block can be lifted off tube, cleaned and replaced in two minutes, and with no trouble at all. Water passes from outside of block, through the walls into the hollow chamber, and from thence, by means of the Drip Tube, into the lower receptacle.

STYLE 1.
Best Dark-Glazed Stoneware

Family size, as shown with an upper and lower jar, each of four gallons capacity. Hotel or restaurant size, 10-gallon top and bottom crocks, with four blocks (quadrapole capacity.)

STYLE 2.**Best Salt-Glazed Stoneware**

Same sizes as style 1.

Try one. To be had of

E. O. HALL & SON,
AGENTS.



Sold Everywhere

HOLLISTER & COMPANY,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
4273 1749-2m

How to Treat a Wife.
(From the Pacific Health Journal)

First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Separately or in Company. In quantities to suit. Correspondence and orders solicited.

A. F. COOKE, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.,
Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company

OF Hartford.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

OF London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

OF Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein at the most favorable terms. For particulars apply to the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896

There was an error in figures in an article upon income tax in Monday's "Advertiser." The limit of exemption of incomes favored by this paper is \$600 not \$300, as printed. With a higher rate of tax the exemption would rise to incomes of \$800.

Anyone who was round on Saturday night would be well satisfied of the need of the curfew bill. The number of young children in and around King street, mixing with some of the worst characters in town, was sufficient evidence of the need of a law upon this subject. An amendment might be made making the hour eight instead of nine. If our legislators want personal information on the subject, they had better pay a visit to the merry-go-round some Saturday night.

The views of Mr. Grinbaum, given in another column, are a practical indorsement of the position taken by the Advertiser on the funding bill. All along it has been clear that the fight made under cover of Senator McCandless' resolution was really a fight to keep up the rate of interest for the next two years. In course of time the Senators will see the error of their ways and will feel sorry that they acted as they did. In the case of Mr. Damon, his action has been patriotic enough. His plans were such that they actually cut into his private business.

AMUSEMENTS.

The lawn tennis playing that has been displayed before the public during the last week has been of a high class character, which would make a show either in the East or in Europe. It speaks well for the energy of the young people that so vigorous a game is carried on in our tropical climate. Most of the players have been born on the Islands, so that there is evidently no deterioration of the stock when brought up here.

All work and no play, as the old adage has it, makes Jack a dull boy, but the play must be healthful or it is to be feared that "Jack" will not improve. Such healthful exercises as baseball, tennis, cricket, boating, yachting, cycling and archery all tend to invigorate and to brace the nerves and clear the brain. All these amusements are practiced here, and those who take up the amusements prove no mean players. Another amusement has just been added to the list, viz: golf. In this the old as well as young can join, and obtain excellent exercise without too violent exertion.

Truly Honolulu is a pleasure loving city and it largely takes it pleasure in a healthy way, long may it continue to do so.

GAMBLING.

The gambling conviction in the court on Friday shows that the police are alive to the situation and do not run in only Chinese. It is very hard to get evidence against the Anglo-Saxon in such matters, and it is only by such careful detective work as was done on this occasion that conviction can be obtained. The police have scored a decided point.

It may be argued that there is very little in a quiet game, but that argument drops to the ground when we all know that two fine young men within a very short time have been not only led astray, but have come to the felon's dock through indulgence in this vice of gambling. Let the police keep up their work in this direction. There are men here who bathe on this vice of young men, who lead them on to their inevitable ruin. Such men the law cannot reach as their merits, or rather demerits, deserve, but in a small way they do get their deserts, and there is hope that they have got it in this instance. The fine given by the judge was small, but the law was upheld. When Judge De La Vergne has been longer on the bench he will not be so lenient. The gambling he was dealing with was the very worst type of the vice. It was the type that leads young men to ruin.

"SOCIAL EVIL" STILL RAMPANT.

Members of the House of Representatives have taken it upon themselves to side-track the proposed laws aimed at the social evil of Honolulu. This leaves the community to spend another two years watching the evil tendencies at work in the less reputable portions of the city and wonder what is to be done about it. The present law has been proved to be inadequate to keep the evil within bounds and it is not pleasant to contemplate what another two years will bring forth. As the legal avenue for partial reform seems to be pretty effectually cut off, about the only thing left now for those who ad-

vocated the change in the law is to begin a canvass among the householders who are renting portions of their buildings to these moral leeches. We know of no more effectual method of at least driving the prostitutes from the public streets. If the low women could be bunch-ed in some out-of-the-way portion of the city something would at least be gained.

It is to be hoped that those who have done such good work in attempting to make the way to reform clear to the legislators will not allow one set-back to stop the movement made toward a proper solution of the problem. To be sure, it is easier to pass a law than it is to touch a private pocketbook, but since passing the law is out of the question, the only thing that remains is to attack along another line. If the people owning houses now occupied by prostitutes will refuse further lease to such tenants, one long advance step will be made. The good people should not forget that the "social evil" is by no means on the decrease, and the efforts to check the increase should not be lessened.

A FIRST-CLASS FRAUD.

The irrepressible N. B. Brackenridge is again to the fore. This time he has turned up at Evansville, Indiana. At that city he made the acquaintance of a gentleman who introduced Brackenridge to his friends. He represented that he owned a sugar plantation twenty-five miles from Honolulu, worth \$200,000, that Representative Robertson was his attorney, that he had just returned from Scotland, where he had been making contracts for sacks, and that he had left Mr. Dillingham in London. (Mr. Dillingham has not been in London since the year 1887.) He engaged the Evansville gentleman at a salary of \$3,000 a year and a house to come out and take charge of his business on the Islands. Then he borrowed money from his friends and skipped to St. Louis.

It is needless to say that Brackenridge is a fraud. This is the second time that knowledge of his having obtained money upon false pretenses has come down to the Islands, and there can be little doubt that he is on a career of systematic swindling. It will be well for newspapers in the States to stop this gentleman's little game by giving him a little notice. Brackenridge was only on the Islands for a few months, but by means of a directory, a retentive memory and a lurid imagination, he appears to have been beating his way pretty comfortably around.

The attention of the Foreign Office is also again called to the case. The Hawaiian Consuls ought to be warned that this man is around, so that they can authoritatively speak of him, should they happen to hear of his whereabouts. Application at the Police Court will supply information that may be of value.

LIQUOR COMMISSION REPORT.

A more conservative document than the majority report of the Liquor Commission could hardly be imagined. In fact it is hard for the average reader to make out why two members of the Commission should have felt called upon to raise objections to propositions which put the laws now on the statute books in such shape that they can be enforced, when about the only point made by the minority is that enforcement of laws is all that is necessary. Whether it is advisable or not to enact such radical measures as the Gothenburg or Dispensary laws, the Commission has set at rest the possibility of discussing such measures on account of the late day at which their report is brought before the Legislature. As the liquor problem is one which entails the consideration of a vast number of wheels within wheels, it is perhaps quite as well that another two years be given for the consideration of the more important details of reforms having a prohibitory tendency. We would suggest that the members of the Commission appointed to continue the investigation of this topic begin their work as soon as possible, so they may have it completed and the results ready to submit to the Legislature before that body convenes in 1898.

Although it seems to be foreordained that a good portion of the work of the Commission is to amount to nothing except as a foundation for the next Commission to build on, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will find time to endorse the recommendation to do away with screens and private entrances to saloons. If the saloon is a legitimate institution, let its business be carried on in the same free and open manner as all other lines of trade. Let the counter at which a man buys his goods be as open to public view as the dry goods counter or the soda fountain stand. There is nothing gained to the community by providing secretive nooks for men to satiate their appetites. The bar-room screen never was and never will be a moral agent.

One of the complaints made by the liquor dealers is that there is a large amount of illicit selling going on, which

suggests a question. How is this liquor obtained for illicit sale? If the liquor dealers will themselves investigate this question, and having decided upon the answer, give their information to the authorities and assist the authorities in stopping the illicit sale, it is safe to say that the dealers will have very little cause for complaint. The liquor dealers claim that they are quite as anxious as the moral reformers are to stop the sale of liquor outside certain legalized channels. Now the way is certainly open to them to prevent, in a measure, this leak, and we trust they will take advantage of the opportunity.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

After all the days spent by the United States Congress in discussing the Cuban situation, any effective expression of friendship for the insurgents who are fighting for liberty appears to be as far distant as it was the day before Congress opened. President Cleveland has given Spain to understand that he is still friendly to the monarchical government, and the Cubans may "whistle" for recognition at his hands. President Cleveland's failure to act is probably due in a measure to influence brought to bear by American plantation owners in Cuba, who have entered suit against Spain for damages done their property by the insurgents. What he will do, however, before November, is quite another question, as the Cuban resolution will undoubtedly be taken into the campaign, and the Democratic managers will be anxious to coin as much political capital as possible before the people go to the polls.

The appointment of General Fitz-Hugh Lee to represent the United States in Havana has more or less significance, as indicating President Cleveland's intention to gain an opinion on the situation from a military standpoint. As has been suggested by some Eastern journals, General Lee's mission to Havana is not unlike that of Paramount Blount to this country. Unless Lee goes back on his previous record, he will favor the efforts of the Cubans, if there is a ghost of a show for their success, and he will not sink his own personality into oblivion by coloring his report according to orders, as was the case with Blount.

With the exception that Congressional action has preceded the edict of the President, the Cuban affair occupies much the same position as the Hawaiian question did three years ago. There is no question that the sympathies of the members of Congress and the American people are with the men who have organized the Cuban Republic and are now fighting to obtain recognition and control. President Cleveland has it in his power to aid or injure. It seems hardly possible that he will do the latter, but with "men of destiny" there is no telling what they will do.

By recognition of the Cubans the United States will incur the everlasting hatred of Spain, and the possibility—not probability—of war with that country. Recognition will also assure the success of the Cubans. Inaction on the part of President Cleveland will prolong the Cuban war to a fight for extermination, and there is no telling when it will end. The Cubans are aroused as never before, and with liberal friends in the United States to supply arms, ammunition and men, they will continue their peculiar warfare until their forces are wiped out completely or the business interests of the island join forces with them and throw off the Spanish yoke. The Cubans know, the world knows, that Spanish promises to deal with greater liberality toward the people of the "ever-faithful isle" are not worth the paper they are written on, and with the insurgents the situation has simmered down to a case of liberty or death.

AN INTERESTING BUDGET.

The budget speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the British House of Commons, presented some very interesting figures. The expenditures for the past year had been greater than any year since the last great war, and at the same time the surplus—how a Minister of Finance must lick his lips over a surplus—was the largest that had ever been reported. The expenditures were \$488,820,000, and the surplus was \$21,040,000, which gives an income of about \$500,000,000. The surplus has been used for national defense.

The increase of revenue from tobacco, wine and tea had been very marked. An increase in these articles shows a marked increase in the prosperity of the mechanics and laborers. The increase in the consumption of tea was 10,000,000 pounds for the year. As an offset to the increased consumption of tea which must bear to the heart of the prohibitionist, there was an increase of 1,200,000 bottles of champagne over the normal average, and the increase is put down to the credit of the members of the stock exchange and speculators. It is to be hoped that success in dealing in stocks will not de-

monize any of our stock dealing firms, but Mr. Damon may look for increased revenue, and the California wine growers may yet rejoice, if the precedent of the British stock exchange is to be followed here.

A reduction had been made in the national debt of over \$40,000,000, the largest reduction but one on record, \$500,000,000 of debt had been paid off in thirteen years. A remarkable statement of the Minister was that in the event of war, when the country would have to fight for its life, the reserve was so great that without imposing a penny of taxation a sum of \$1,000,000,000 could be raised for defense, and the debt be no larger than it was in 1857.

Dealing with the future, the estimated expenditure was a little over \$500,000,000, the revenue about \$508,540,000, and the estimated surplus \$8,540,000. This surplus would in part be used to reduce the rate on land from four shillings to one shilling, and a little over two millions of it was to be given to increase the grants for education.

Besides being a matter of interest in the actual figures given, the above shows how a budget can be handled, and it can also be used to show why so full a statement cannot be made here. The thing lies in a nut shell. The Ministers here have not staff enough, and their own time is taken up too much with detail and routine work. The offices of the Government are run with as small a staff as possible, and in some cases with a staff inadequate to the work placed upon them, and the result is that information, such as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has at his beck and call, is very hard to obtain, and frequently can only be obtained after it would not have been of use. Still, it seems possible that, by looking well ahead and keeping well in mind what will be required at the commencement of any Legislature, such information may be ready to the hand of the Minister when required.

THE INCOME TAX.

The advantages of an income tax is that a Minister of Finance can increase or decrease the national income with an almost certain knowledge of how much he will gain or how much he will retrench. It is also a certain guide to the prosperity of a country. Thus, in England in 1854, one penny in the pound income tax produced over one million of revenue; from 1864 to 1876 the net yield was one million and three-quarters for every penny in the pound, while in 1884 it was more than two million for every penny.

The rate of tax under an income tax is variable according to the needs of the country. With us it would vary, probably, every session, or once in two years. With great prosperity a three per cent. rate, which is Mr. Winston's proposition, might be reduced to a two per cent. rate, or if large public works were needed a four per cent. rate might be put on. The higher the rate the larger the exemption should be. Thus, if it is decided that the limit of exemption should be \$300 at the three per cent. rate, if the rate was ever raised to four per cent. the limit of exemption might be made \$400. Mr. Winston's bill is now in the hands of a committee of the House and will be reported on next Friday. The bill will then be fully discussed in all its bearings. It is undoubtedly a popular bill, and acts in the direction that taxation should go. With exemptions not too high and abatements not too low, it will be of advantage to the community and the Ministry.

There may be some doubt in some minds as to the working of an income tax. The property holder may think that he gets doubly taxed. But this is not true in practice, because the income tax will in effect lower the property tax, which has to bear the brunt of the burden now. "The larger the amount raised by the income tax," says a writer on this subject, "the less the amount to be raised by a property tax." Moreover, men who make large incomes now, say anywhere from \$8,000 to \$15,000 a year—and doubtless some professional incomes exceed this—hardly pay at the present time any taxes at all, unless they put their money into real estate. We will take a successful lawyer or doctor. He hires a house, part of it furnished. He keeps a few horses and a carriage or two, and he makes an income of say \$10,000. All he can be assessed upon is a few trinkets, his horses and his carriages, say \$30 a year in all. If he invests his surplus money in Government bonds at six per cent., he does not pay a cent more taxes. An owner of real estate has to pay on the assessed value of his estate. Mr. Winston's bill would make the \$10,000 man pay \$300 in taxes instead of \$30, as now. It is very plain that if the Minister of Finance had such means of reaching incomes which are not now taxed, he would be able to relieve others who are now taxed unduly.

However, it should be remembered that in taxing incomes, an income from a permanent source should be more heavily taxed than a transient one. A professional man with an income of

\$10,000 from his profession is not as well off as one who receives the same amount from bonds. In the former case the income is reduced by life insurance, savings, and so forth, while in the latter the whole may be spent, and on the man's death the income of \$10,000 will still go on. The latter man ought, therefore, to pay a higher rate, and this rate is reached by a light property tax. In such a case there is no double taxation, there is only laying a burden on shoulders that can bear it.

TAXES IN FORM.

Taxing luxuries has been a just and proper use of the taxing power, and they have, in some countries, been progressive taxes. The main idea of such taxation was to exempt the necessities of life and to throw the burden upon luxuries. Pitt was a thorough believer in progressive taxation. Thus, in his scheme for a carriage tax, one carriage was charged \$40; if two were kept, \$40 for the first, \$45 for the second; if three or more, \$40 for the first and \$50 apiece for the others. So in the matter of a tax on servants the same progressive scale of charge was used. In 1785 there was a tax of \$6.25 for one servant, and it mounted up progressively to \$15 apiece where eleven or more servants were kept.

These instances are cited to show how a progressive tax reaching the rich and laying small burdens on the poor can be done. It is the problem of the taxation of this country. We do not want to get increased taxes from the two hundred dollar a year men. If anything we should decrease the amount of taxation on such small incomes. To ask five dollars a year from a small income is far too much; such incomes should escape taxation in toto. But our taxation upon those who have large incomes should be correspondingly great.

Our strong objection to the license bill is its unfairness; the man who has a large income from his profession or trade has to pay just as much as one who is getting little or nothing from it, and this is both unjust and unfair. It is really but a makeshift. It is quite understood that the Minister regards it as but a little stopping of the leak as it were, a mere patching of the financial hull to wait till such time as a sound and complete system of taxation shall be formulated.

Our financial policy needs a complete overhauling. Whatever the Legislature may do this session, and there can be no gainsaying that there have been some good bills proposed—notably Mr. Winston's income tax bill and the funding scheme of the Minister of Finance, still, they have not come forward in the shape of a harmonious whole, but have been, to a certain extent, isolated efforts at solving a difficult question.

There is no doubt but that a system of taxation could be devised for this country which would press less hardly on the small incomes, and would yet yield a national income far in excess of what it is now. It should be the distinct study of Senators and Representatives, after this session is over, to be prepared two years hence with a comprehensive scheme for remodelling the taxes of the country. The House of Representatives may be relied on to do what it can in this direction, but the time of the session is limited, and it is doubtful whether the question can be definitely settled in the period remaining. But a beginning has been made, and a good one, and men's minds are being turned to the question. Once the public is aroused, we can be sure that it will speak at the elections.

REVIEW OF THE FUNDING VOTES.

After the vote of the Senate on the McCandless resolution Friday, we are not disposed to dispute the statement made by one of our worthy legislators, that the refunding proposition has received its quietus for the present session. Consequently, it is interesting if not important to review the history of this measure that has been handled in such an unstatesmanlike manner.

The funding bill was introduced by Minister Damon as one of numerous measures to get the financial obligations of this country into a business-like condition, to reduce our annual interest account and establish our credit abroad. The bill was referred to a special committee. The committee obtained the views of a few business men who opposed the measure on account of the large discounts and commissions proposed, and also suggested that it would be better to wait two years before attempting such a move. After due time taken for deliberation, the special committee offered a majority report recommending that the measure be tabled. Senators Schmidt and Baldwin offered a minority report favoring the bill. The reports came before the Senate, and after a few five-minute speeches the funding bill was tabled.

This was a manifestly unpopular move, and the Senators who voted against the bill saw it. Then it was that Senator McCandless' resolution, "to obtain the sense of the Senate" on a 'ou' per cent. loan with three per

cent. discount and two per cent. commission, came to the front as a peace offering to soften the raw edge of criticism following the hasty and ill-advised action. No one with half an eye to business administration could expect the Executive to attempt to refund on the conditions named. The supporters of the resolution had no proof to offer that the national loan could be refunded on those conditions. They stated that it could be done, and that was the end of it. The Executive would have displayed the height of imbecility to accept simply a "say so" that was not backed up by good United States gold coin or its equivalent.

As proof of the fact that a fair proportion of the Senate is in favor of refunding, the McCandless resolution was voted down. Then it was found that the requisite number of votes could not be obtained to take the funding bill from the table. In hopes that some compromise might be reached to save the Senate from the reproach consequent to killing such a popular measure as the funding bill, the McCandless resolution was again taken up, and failing in the compromise, again voted down—and the funding bill continues to repose on the table.

Whatever defects there may have been in the funding bill as it was introduced they have been shadowed into insignificance by the manner in which the bill was handled. The bill was certainly of sufficient importance to have been given the dignity of a Senate caucus. Judging from the vote which tailed the bill, and later votes on the McCandless resolution, it is quite evident that some of the Senators didn't realize what they were doing when the majority report was accepted. Even now it is rumored on very good authority that if Senator Baldwin's amendment to the resolution had been five per cent. instead of eight it would have been accepted. But this was not discovered until the Senate had adjourned for the day. In fact, the history of the bill during its life in the Senate has been notable for the large number of instances where the forethoughts have come afterwards, which reminds one of the request made in the House that a vote be reconsidered so that the members could find out what they had voted for.

With the funding bill the discussion at the open meeting of the Finance Committee seems to have shaped the destiny of the measure more than anything that was said in the Senate. The men who wanted the bill tailed got in their work, and those who had not formed positive opinions awoke too late to save the bill. Hence it is that to the Senate and the Senate alone is due the continuance of the fat six per cent. interest which Hawaii is paying its bondholders.

JOURNALISTIC ART.

C. D. Gibson, the great illustrator of Life, has been giving his views upon illustration to the London Sketch. Mr. Gibson was asked whether he was satisfied with the accuracy of reproduction in the printing of his work in Life. The question was put because Mr. Du Maurier has always bitterly complained about the reproductions of his drawings in Punch, and if memory

SENATE AND LIQUOR.

Reports Received from Liquor Commission.

MCCANDLESS AND THE FISHERMEN

Amending the Constitution—Rep. Robertson Still Looking After Penal Code—The Curfew Bill Passed Third Reading—Practice of Medicine, Etc.

Sixty-third Day.

MONDAY, May 11.

After the opening exercises President Wilder presented the report of the Special Liquor Commission appointed by the President. The report was received and ordered printed.

Senator Lyman, from the Public Lands Committee, reported favorably on the bill relating to a permanent settlement of Kapiolani Park. The same committee also reported on the petition of E. P. Low and R. R. Hind regarding relief from taxes on land at Kukalau. The committee find that the statements of the petitioners are correct, but as the land was bought at public auction, they cannot recommend that the petition be granted. The report was adopted.

Senator Lyman gave notice of a bill to provide for the extension of certain streets of Hilo.

Senate bill to provide for a polling place in only one precinct in cases where there is only one candidate. The constitutionality of this measure being questioned, it was referred to the Attorney General.

The joint resolution on the Great Seal of the Republic was received and referred back.

Senate bill No. 34, relating to fisheries, came up for third reading. Senator McCandless moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, as it worked a hardship on the poor people. He did not believe in hedging about the sea and all that is therein to a few people.

Senator Rice said the measure was to protect the natives against the inroads made on their fishing industry by the Chinese and Japanese.

Senator Baldwin was not entirely in sympathy with the bill. He thought better move would be to place a limit on the size of the fish taken from the water.

Senator McCandless' motion to indefinitely postpone was carried.

Senate bill No. 35, providing for the permanent settlement of Kapiolani Park, came up on second reading and was taken up section by section. Opposition arose to those sections of the bill which provides for the Pork Commissioners renting portions of the park to parties who will charge admission fee for public entertainments. Minister Damon said if the country was to have a park, let it have a free park; if a race course, then let it have a race course, but he was opposed to combining the two in the manner proposed. Mr. Damon favored a free park and cited instances where a free race course in a free park had proven successful.

The two sections touching on this point were deferred until absent members of the Senate could be consulted.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced transmission of certified copy of the report of the Minister of Finance; also the adopted report of the Senate Committee on Finance, relating to expenses of the cholera epidemic.

Rep. Richards reported for the Printing Committee that House Bills Nos. 29, 34, 35, 37, 38 and 41 had been typewritten; also House Bills Nos. 33 and 36 printed.

Rep. Haia asked to be excused from acting on the Select Committee to whom was referred the tax law. His reason was that all the other members of the committee were foreigners who understood English but not Hawaiian. Unfortunately he was not conversant with the English language and could understand none of the doings of the committee.

House Bills Nos. 19 and 24 were deferred until the arrival of Rep. Robertson.

Proposed amendment to the Article 63 of the Constitution brought up in second reading and passed unanimously. Ordered typewritten and read third time when reported on by the committee as ready.

House Bills Nos. 34, 35, 37, 38 and 41, proposed amendments to the Penal Code, taken up in third reading in the order named and passed unanimously.

House Bill No. 29, relating to the presence of the children upon the streets within certain hours, read third time and passed unanimously.

Under suspension of rules Minister Smith introduced his act relating to the regulation of medicine and surgery, the purport being to provide for a Board of Medical Inspectors before whom applicants for licenses to practice shall have to appear for examination for proper qualifications. Read first time by title, passed and referred to the Printing Committee.

House Bill No. 19, entitled "An act to mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prostitution" and House Bill No. 24, entitled "An act relating to unlawful sexual intercourse, and to provide remedies for the evils arising therefrom," taken up for consideration.

The recommendation of the committee to indefinitely postpone Bill No. 19 was adopted.

Rep. Kamaeha moved that the minority report on House Bill No. 24 be considered. If it was adopted then there would be no waste of time in considering the bill section by section.

Rep. Hanuna wanted the bill read section by section but his motion did not prevail.

The minority report to indefinitely postpone was put to vote and adopted with a show of 11 to 3 hands.

Rep. Kamaeha playfully moved for a reconsideration of the vote and the same three hands went up, so the motion was lost.

House Bill No. 33, relating to procedure in actions of condemnation under the right of eminent domain, passed second reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House Bill No. 36, relating to parks, public squares, etc., passed second reading and was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The reports of the Senate Committee and the Minister of Finance were brought up for consideration and referred to the Finance Committee.

Speaker Naone appointed Rep. Richards in place of Rep. Haia to serve on the select committee appointed to consider the tax bill.

At 11:30 House adjourned until 10 a.m. Tuesday.

ON NATIONAL FINANCE.

View of Funding Bill by Prominent Financier.

M. S. Grinbaum, who has just arrived from the coast, is a gentleman who has large interests here and naturally takes a great interest in all matters of finance.

In course of a conversation Mr. Grinbaum said that he was very much pleased with the action of the Government and its disinterested financial policy. Mr. Damon's plan for reducing the interest on the debt he considered an essentially good one. It worked for the good of the poorer and middle class taxpayers, whose interests it was necessary and right that a Government should consider, the wealthy being able to take care of themselves. If a Government can reduce its rate of interest it can in time afford to reduce its taxes.

Considering the resources of this country, the Government should not pay a higher rate than five per cent, and it ought not to be at all difficult to obtain that rate.

Lowering the rate of interest would have an excellent effect upon Hawaiian credit abroad. Mr. Grinbaum pointed out the self-evident proposition that the lower the rate of interest the better the financial standing of the country, and the fact that the rate had been lowered would naturally make capital look into investments in this country.

"All this was foreshadowed in the funding bill of the Minister of Finance, which the "big eight" tabled so unceremoniously. That the bondholders would naturally strive to keep up the six per cent. rate was self-evident to the gentleman talked with. He said all mankind was as a rule selfish, and very naturally those here who were in a position or would be in a position to buy bonds made a fight to keep up the rate of interest.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Program for the Meeting on May 20, 21 and 22 Adopted.

The Medical Association of Hawaii will meet in Honolulu on May 20, 21 and 22, 1896. Following is the program as adopted by the executive committee at a meeting held in the office of Dr. McGrew last night:

FIRST DAY.

1. Call to order.
2. Reading of minutes.
3. Annual address of the President.
4. Reports of the secretary, executive and other committees.
5. Reading of constitution and by-laws and code of ethics of the American Medical Association.
6. Reading of applications for membership.
7. Motions and resolutions.
8. Election of members.
9. Election of officers.
10. Miscellaneous business.

Afternoon Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Evening Session—Exhibition of patients and pathological specimens.

SECOND DAY.

Morning Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Afternoon Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Evening Session—Discussion of the Fee Bill.

THIRD DAY.

Morning Session—Reading of papers and discussion of same.

Afternoon Session—Visit to hospitals and other medical institutes of the city.

RACES TALKED OF.

Want Them July 4—Superiority of Australian Boats.

Efforts are being made by an honorary member of the Heianai Club to arrange a series of races for July 4th. He believes that the Heianai boys under more favorable conditions could win any race in which they would row against the Myrtles.

In a conversation yesterday, Ruby Dexter said he would have to decline, owing to the training necessary for the bicycle races June 11, and the probability of the twenty-five mile relay race coming off July 4th.

The ease with which the shells glided over the water on Saturday speaks well for the Australian made racing boats. Certainly no prettier or better made shells ever entered a harbor. In connection with this it may be said that James Stanbury, champion sculler of the world, will use a shell of the same make in his race with "Wag" Harding, which takes place in England July 13.

MORE OKOLEHAO SEIZED.

Manoa Native Caught in the Act of Distilling Liquor.

Detective Kaapa and others made a raid on the distillery of J. E. Keama in Manoa valley, Wednesday afternoon, and succeeded in catching the moonshiner in the act of distilling okolehao.

The spot chosen by Keama as a place for him to carry on his unlawful business was in the banana patch of a Chinaman about a half mile away from Manoa Church, on the Waikiki side. Keama was very much surprised at his being ferreted out, and well he might

**Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.**

**DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Cream of Tartar Powder, Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

all the great Hotels, the leading

tubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream

aking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

be, for he has been engaged in the distillery business for a long time without having been brought to justice. Probably the natives in Manoa will be very sorry that Keama has been arrested, as it is said they have been in the habit of getting their okolehao from him. The sparklin water of Manoa has never been sufficient to quench their thirst. Keama's trial will take place Monday morning.

ENTHUSIASM WANTED.

Valuable Paper Read by a Kauai Teacher.

MUST BE MUCH INTERESTED.

Need of Educational Books—Small Salaries Should Not Stand in the Way—Loyalty a Virtue—Benefits in Attending Teachers' Meetings, Etc.

The following paper on the The Need of Enthusiasm Among Teachers was read before the Kanai Teachers Association by Mrs. Kelsey, first assistant at Hanamau:

The common use of the word "enthusiasm" is not a wise one. Too often we say that such a person has a great deal of enthusiasm when in reality, we mean that he is affected by a sudden excitement.

We are coming to give the word a spasmodic cast which is unworthy of it. If we think of it as a matter of principle, steadily maintained with a continuous interest in that which the principle represents, we shall come nearer a true meaning of the word.

In teaching as in everything else a man must employ his mind, if he would be success. If he has not sufficient interest in his work to keep him in the way of progress he would do the schools a service by retiring. Not only should he keep glowing in himself a vital interest in his work and his pupils, but it is his business to inspire in the latter a corresponding interest. Mere imitation lacks life.

Not long since I asked a Seattle teacher, who has been ten years in the work, if she did not enjoy watching for progress and development in her pupils. "Oh," said she, "I never think of that. I work for the money that it is in."

In a country where so many demands are made upon a teacher, such an answer might simply mean, "I am utterly weary;" but in this land of short school hours, light requirements and generous holidays, it would represent lazy, unprincipled selfishness.

We are so isolated from external influences of an educational nature that we need to maintain a conscientiously high standard of excellence for ourselves. To gain these suggestions, two methods are open to us. First, the study of educational books and periodicals. Secondly, attendance upon the teachers' meetings and conventions. In regard to the first, the obstacle lying foremost in the path of some of us is expense. Books are expensive of themselves and the cost of getting them here, even the cost of sending the money to pay for them is not slight.

In spite then of our small salaries I believe that it is economy for every teacher to take regularly two or three educational periodicals, handbooks on methods of government, of teaching, of moral influences and vital growth and development of pupils, should be accumulated gradually, and studied carefully. Good sense and good judgment are necessary in the adoption of new methods. Adjustment to conditions should be thought out carefully and preparation of ourselves made thoroughly, or the work will end in one burst of enthusiasm, which has no foundation on which to rest. Spurts of this sort are as injurious to the school as a careless continuance in one groove.

Many projects which may be carried into effect in England or America with much profit are worse than useless here. Intelligent comparisons of conditions should be made in adopting new methods. We should study the present and probable future of our pupils, and here more than in most countries the question of utility needs consideration. So short the time at school as a careless continuance in one groove.

Commissioner Marsden is anxious to prevent the illicit sale of liquor, and object to "encumbering our codes with theoretical laws which upon their face are impracticable and therefore never carried out." They are inclined to ad-

ocate more licenses for outside districts, and draw attention to the fact that no word of complaint has been brought before the Commission in regard to the legitimate liquor interests and saloons. "The complaints have all been of the lack of protection to such

daily programs with non-essentials. The most we can do is to keep informed as to the best methods of teaching those things that must be taught. AIDS of all kinds should be brought intoquisition as much as possible. If one intends to continue teaching, they are the best possible investments.

The second method of gaining help from outsiders is attendance at teachers' meetings and conventions. It has long been acknowledged that a teacher can do much more effective work if associated with other teachers in frequent conference. Especially here, where our difficulties are so similar and our limitations so narrow, do we need to get all possible inspiration and enlightenment from mutual interchange of thought, plan and method of work. What was my surprise last year to hear the secretary announce the absence of nearly half the members of this association!

Every one of us needs to be present, not only, but actively, present, at every one of our meetings. Our ideas need a thorough overhauling, shaking up and airing at least once a year, to keep them from "rigor mortis." Then the majority of us need the sociability incident to these meetings. We cannot afford to be hermit crabs, shutting out all contact with others. No mortal can live a healthy, fully developed life who denies himself the companionship of his fellow mortals.

Loyalty to one's calling is a virtue, and like all other virtues, may be carried to an excess so great as to become a positive wrong. As, for instance, those strictures laid upon members of trades unions which are harmful to the men themselves and work serious injury to the public. While the original intent of the trades unions is a noble one, these limitations are extreme. So, while I believe that to a limited extent we should think of and study for the coming school term during our vacations, to spend six weeks out of the time we need for rest and change in study in a summer school would be an injury to our schools in many ways, especially if Honolulu were chosen as a permanent meeting place. If we did not become monomaniacs, wreaking the vengeance of exhausted nature on long-suffering schools in spasmodic attempts to put in practice all we crammed in the six weeks, we should soon become physical wrecks.

It is an indisputable fact that we see too little of the heads of the Educational Department, and too infrequently have the opportunity of learning from educational authorities by word of mouth. Still, a rational enthusiasm would hardly lead anyone to spend the most of his time for rest, in an unhealthy location, during the hottest part of the year, even could Pestalozzi, Comenius and all the other worthies be resuscitated for his particular benefit. For my own part, I would rather vote for a two weeks' convention, to be held now on one island, now on another, with preference given to those places offering the best inducements. Of course we could not take a full normal course in that time, but we should be better able to assimilate and adjust to our work any new thoughts we may receive, in the time of rest to follow, when we should if we can physically unrefreshed back to our work after six weeks of cramming.

LAST SAD RITES.

Remains of C. R. McVeigh Laid at Rest.

A large number of friends of the late C. R. McVeigh attended his funeral at his late residence yesterday afternoon.

The remains were encased in a handsome casket and an abundance of flowers had been sent from friends. The esteem in which Mr. McVeigh was held by the community was everywhere manifest. The pallbearers were Thomas Krouse, Willie Lishman, Louis Marks, A. W. Keech, C. A. Peacock, F. L. Stoltz and Theo. Hoffman. The interment was at Nuuanu Cemetery.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Letters from Kapapala Ranch report no change in the condition of Mokauweo.

The office for registration until July 1 is at the Tax Assessor's office in the Judiciary building.

Commissioner Marsden shipped a lot of lady birds to Kauai yesterday to feed on blights on that island.

The birthday anniversary of H. B. M. Victoria will be celebrated by the Sons of St. George and the Scottish Thistle Club at Independence Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Werner Von Gravemeyer, of Hamoa, Maui, arrived by the Claudine Sunday morning and are registered at the Hawaiian

OFF FOR JUNE RACES.

Good String of Horses From Spalding Stables.

KAUAI TO BE WELL REPRESENTED

Colonel Spalding May be on Hand. Social Views of Garden Isle—Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild Entertain—Narrow Escape for the James Macee.

KEALIA (Kauai), May 9.—Interest in Kealia and Kapaa circles seems to be centered upon the coming races to be held at Honolulu on June 11th, presumably owing to the fact that Col. Z. S. Spalding will enter a number of his celebrated thoroughbreds from his Kealia stables to take part in some of the events of the day.

The following noble animals were shipped to Honolulu per James Macee on May 7th. Cal Leonard, the genial trainer and rider, so well and favorably known to all prominent lovers of fine horses throughout California and the Hawaiian Islands, has them in charge: Duke of Norfolk, out of Rosita, by Kealia, foaled June 3d, 1888; Ballotta, out of Ballotta, by Kealia, foaled May 15th, 1889; Amethyst, out of Amandine, by Kealia, foaled June 4th, 1890; Amaranth out of Amandine by Kealia, foaled June 1st, 1891; Defender out of Amandine, by Kealia, foaled May 4, 1893.

The pedigrees are as follows: Rosita, dam Rivulet by Rivoli, bred by Governor Leland Stanford of California; Ballotta, sired by Norfolk, dam Ada C. by Revenue, bred by Theo. Winters, Rancho del Rio, California; Amandine, sired by Flood, dam Lady Amada by Imp. Hurrah; Kealia, dam Nova Zembla by Norfolk, bred by Governor Leland Stanford.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morton and child and Mrs. Morton's sister, Miss Maud Auld, of Los Angeles, Cal., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George H. Fairchild at Kealia. The ladies were formerly school mates at the convent of the Sacred Heart, Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Fairchild gave a poi supper and luau in honor of her guests last week at "Honolulu." Col. Z. S. Spalding's former summer residence. In addition to the guests of honor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morton and Miss Ehrmine Morton and Maud Auld, there were present Colonel R. C. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Macee, Mr. and Mrs. John Toms, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Z. Austin, Judge and Mrs. Chas. Blake, Mr. Blake, Mrs. L. K. Davis, Miss Alma Davis, Miss Gertrude Toms, Leicester Toms, S. G. O. King, W. G. Smith, Ralph Pearson, Dr. John Weddick and others.

In the absence of his wife, Mr. S. G. O. King entertained a number of his friends at a luncheon the other day, which was quite a "chick" affair. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morton and Miss Maud Auld were the guests of honor.

Mrs. William Eassie returned to her home at Kealia last Tuesday, after a protracted visit to the coast.

Mrs. R. C. Spalding is sadly missed by her many Kealia friends. Mrs. Spalding has been visiting in Honolulu, accompanied by her son, Col. R. C. Spalding, who returns to San Francisco by the Australia of the 5th. Mrs. Spalding is expected home next week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Toms of Kapaa left rather suddenly for Honolulu this week, having been called to the bedside of their son-in-law, C. R. McVeigh.

TOUCHED FOR THIRTY.

N. B. Brakenridge Finds Another Angel.

LITTLE LATE WITH REMITTANCE.

BUYS PLOWS FOR CASTLE & COOKE—Talks of Plantations and Docks—Will Start Sugar Bag Manufactory—From Evansville (Indiana), to St. Louis

N. B. Brakenridge, of whom this paper has had several interesting articles, has been heard from again, and by this time, unless there has been some delay in the mails, the people from whom Mr. Brakenridge has bought enough goods to start a colony have heard from Honolulu that the young man's vast plantations are a delusion and a snare, and that he is not to be relied upon as a buyer.

The sleek individual has transferred his base of assault from Louisiana to Indiana, and before this reaches his eye he may be buying mines in Alaska.

The latest intelligence is that he is doing some of the people in the Hoosier State, and Mr. Gavitt, who is an ex-special agent of the United States treasury, was gulled to the extent of thirty dollars on the strength of his obtaining a position on Mr. Brakenridge's plantation in Hawaii. From these last advices Mr. Dillingham may awake some morning and find three or four hundred thousand sugar sacks on his depot platform and not know where they came from until he is presented with draft for his acceptance.

It was said last night that he had ordered in Evansville, Indiana, several thousand dollars' worth of goods for another firm here. Following is a copy of Mr. Gavitt's letter to Messrs. Castle & Cooke:

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 24, 1896.
Castle & Cooke, Honolulu, H. I.

Gentlemen—The contents of this letter may not interest you, but it does several in this city, and I will endeavor to be brief in stating facts and objects desired. March 24th there arrived here a man who registered as N. B. Brakenridge, Honolulu—about 6 feet tall,

weighing about 165 pounds, left eye crossed; second finger on left hand had nail damaged; was inclined to be sandy complexioned; no beard or mustache, but latter was red when permitted to grow. He had a valuable map of the Islands, passport dated December, 1895, and certificate of citizenship numbered between 100 and 200 (I have forgotten the exact number). Claimed to own a sugar plantation twenty-five miles from your city, with telephone connection, and a stockholder in your company was on leper island with Kate Field December 1, 1895. Named Alex Robertson of your city as his attorney; claimed to be worth \$200,000; interested in a dock, figuring on manufacturing sacks for rice and sugar; visits Calcutta, India, once a year, making contracts for sacks; just came from Scotland with samples of sacks; left Mr. Dillingham in London; received figures here on plows for your firm amounting to \$1,900. His trunk contained clothing such as is used in your climate; knew everyone on your Island. I have not the slightest doubt but what he has an extensive acquaintance there. Had with him the Commercial Advertiser dated December 9th, 1895, and letters addressed to him while on the Islands on the subject of manufacturing rice and

SIX SECONDS TO SPARE

Myrtles Win Senior and Junior Races.

W. W. CHAMBERLAIN TAKEN ILL.

Accidents to Healanis Prevent Better Time—Junior Myrtles Make Course in 10:21, Seniors in 10:03—Large Crowd Present—Feasting at Night.

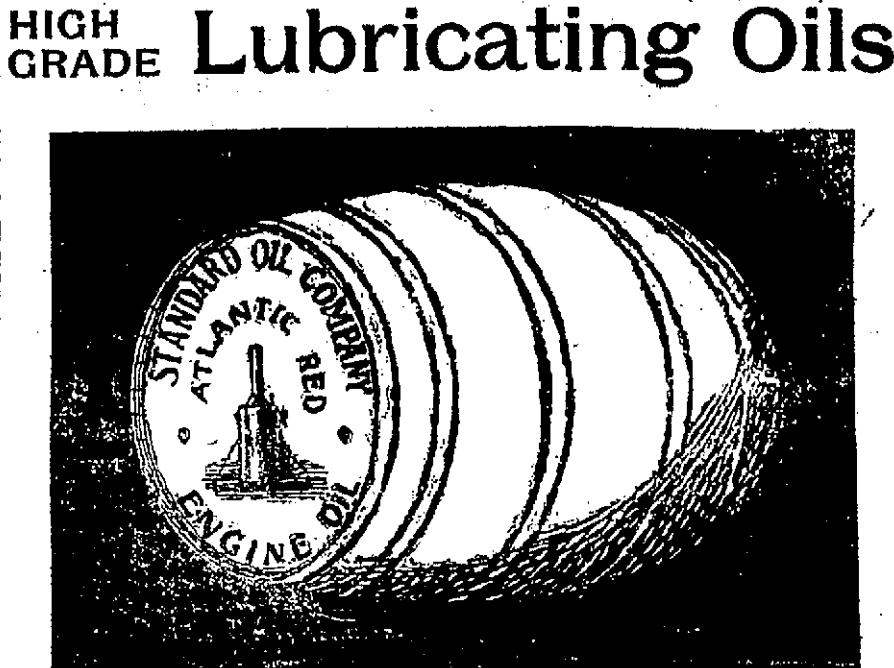
Fourteen carloads of people were taken to the Peninsula on Saturday to witness the races between the Junior and Senior crews of the Healanis and Myrtle Boat Clubs. The 9:15 train took down a goodly number of Peninsulaites bent upon a two days' rest at their seaside homes, and incidentally taking

The Myrtle shell was resting on trusses outside the house, and while identical with the Healanis's in build, was not as well groomed as the latter. If the polish was there it was dimmed in the shade of the awning which hung overhead.

Shortly after the crowd began to gather, the steam launch from the Adams, Lieutenant Lasher in command, with Luther Wilcox as pilot, and three yachts came up the harbor. The wind was blowing a stiff breeze and the little launch stuck her nose through the white caps with all the assurance imaginable. When she reached the dock the curious ones surged in that direction to inquire as to the voyage down.

At 3:30 Captain Carter and a party of ladies sailed away toward the starting point. The crews of the racers leave their lady friends now and go to quarters to dress for action. Fifteen minutes later the order is given to pack the shell from the house to the water.

The Juniors were to have the first whack. They were evenly matched and the Healanis crew felt that the race was as much theirs as the Myrtle's. If they were nervous any time before the start it left them when they were seated in the shell and their hands grasped the oars. Above and about them there



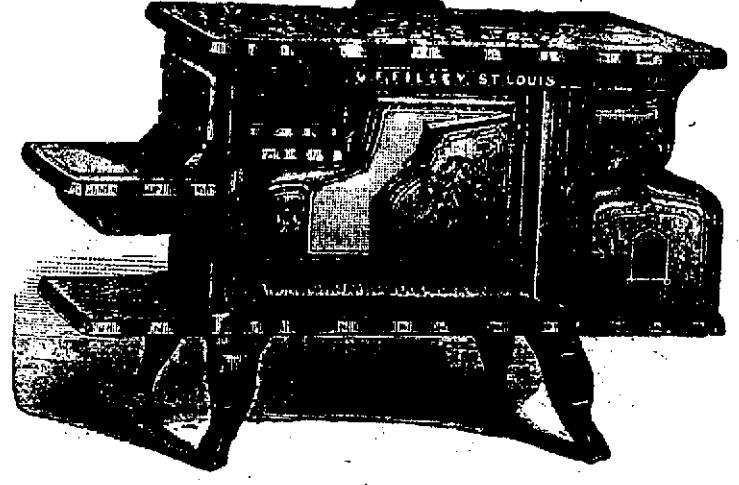
These Oils are without an equal. They supply the demand for a good oil at a moderate price.

ATLANTIC RED ENGINE—Is especially adapted to centrifugal machinery and high-speed engines.

CAPITOL CYLINDER—For Cylinders, Etc.

CASTOR-MINERAL—For Steam Plows. And

SUMMER BLACK—For Car Boxes, Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.**JOHN NOTT,****Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves****HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:**

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

PATTERNS AND PRICES

Of the following dress goods will be sent to any address on request, viz:

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS, Imported direct from Paris, LOVELY DESIGNS.

SCOTCH GINGHAM, In checks and stripes, : : : : NICE TINTS.

NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES, Just the thing for walking and riding SKIRTS.

All Enquiries Cheerfully Answered

L. B. KERR, P.O. BOX 306
HONOLULU

**For Twenty Years**

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our full stock of woolens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, May 8.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Kaena, Calway, from Oahu ports.
Stmr W G. Hall, from Maui and Hawaii.

Saturday, May 9.
Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr Iwahani, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.

Sunday, May 10.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.
Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kauai.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kalaupapa, Molokai.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, from Oahu ports.

Am schr. yacht Coronet, Arthur Curtiss James, from San Francisco.
Monday, May 11.
Br bk Jessie Osborne, Page, from Newcastle.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, May 8.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai.
Stmr Kaala, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, from Hawaii.

Saturday, May 9.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Bark C. D. Bryant, Lee, for San Francisco.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kalaupapa, Molokai, with members of the Board of Health aboard.

Monday, May 11.
Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, for San Francisco.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr Kaena, Calway, for Oahu ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.
Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Molokai and Lanai.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a.m.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p.m.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

IMPORTS.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 2—404 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, May 2—4574 bags sugar, 150 sheep, 64 pkgs. sundries.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaala, May 3—2025 bags sugar.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 3: 4,017 bags sugar, 272 bags corn, 376 bags potatoes, 50 bags bones, 50 head cattle, 36 hogs, 48 hides and 65 pkgs. sundries.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaena, May 3—450 bags sugar.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Iwahani, May 3—484 bags sugar.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Waialeale, May 3—3542 bags sugar.

From Newcastle, per bktne Jane L. Stanford, May 5—1550 tons coal consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, May 5—4,558 pkgs general merchandise consigned to various Chinese merchants.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Like-liké, May 6—7,903 bags sugar and 40 head cattle.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kaala, May 6—7,010 bags sugar.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Hawaii, May 7—5285 bags sugar.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 7—5502 bags sugar.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaala, May 7—2025 bags sugar.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, May 8—6 bundles newspapers to various news dealers in the city.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaena, May 8—450 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Keau Hou, May 8—4080 bags sugar, 5 hides and 22 pkgs. sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 8—2718 bags sugar, 50 bags rice, and 5 horses.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W G Hall, May 8—4211 bags sugar, 61 bags coffee, 25 head cattle and 200 bags seed cane.

Importers.

From San Francisco per O. S. S. Australia, May 4—Cargo general merchandise consigned to A. White, Allen & Robinson, Benson, Smith & Co., B. F. Ehlers & Co., Bishop & Co., S. C. Co., Education, Bernice Puahui, Claus Spreckels & Co., Chas. Hustace, C. J. McCarthy, Bishop & Co., Campbell & Co., Cannon & Co., City Furniture Store, Pac. Hdwy Co., Dr. Alvarez, Jim Dodd, E. F. Bishop, C. Brewer & Co., Eds. Hopkins, E. A. Williams, F. Phelps, Father Matthias, G. Schumann, Tom Ping Sam Kee, Haw. Elec. Co., H. McIntyre & Bros., Hobron Drug Co., Hollister & Co., Hollister Drug Co.

Henry Davis & Co., Hyman Bros., H. A. Widemann, H. J. Nolte, H. E. Walker, H. F. Witchman, Wm. G. Irvin & Co., H. Hackfeld & Co., E. O. Hall & Son, Haw. Gazette Co., Haw. Star N. P. Assn., Board of Health, Haw. News Co., T. H. Davies & Co., J. Hopp & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Hart & Co., Hop Hing & Co., Tong On Kee, J. T. Waterhouse, J. Esmelth & Co., J. J. Nott, John Phillips, Estate of J. H. Lovejoy, Oahu College, Kwong Hi Lung & Co., Kwong Tai Loi, Kwong Lee Yuen, Kwong Pat, L. E. Tracy, Lewers & Cooke, Lewis & Co., M. V. Holmes, Henry May & Co., M. W. McChesney & Sons, Manf. Shoe Co., Macfarlane & Co., E. Hutchinson, Haw. sugar Co., P. G. Camarinos, Quong Wah On & Co., C. R. Collins, S. W. Lederer, F. J. Testa, Union Feed Co., U. S. Consul General, Voeller & Co., G. West, Wilder & Co., W. W. Dimond, W. Lawrence, W. W. Wright, W. H. Rice, Wall, Nichols Co., Wing Mow Chan, Wing Wo Tai & Co., Wing Wo Chan & Co., Wing Chung Lung, Yuen Chong, Yee Wo Chan, Yee Sun Kee, Y. Lum Sing Co., C. Kiemme, Bishop & Co., and T. K. James.

From San Francisco, per bk Mohi-ken, May 6—Cargo general merchandise consigned to Pacific Hdwy. Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Antonio Fernandez, Dr. Louis F. Alvarez, Haw. Sugar Co., Haw. Fertilizer Co., City Furniture Store, I. I. S. N. Co., Club Stables, Union Feed Co., E. F. Bishop, C. R. McVeigh, H. R. Basford, Wm. Norton and Castle & Cooke.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bktne Planter, May 3: 15,737 bags sugar, weighing 1,837,666 lbs., valued at \$68,206.02, and shipped as follows: 2,897 bags by F. A. Schaefer & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co.; 4,867 bags by Theo. H. Davies & Co. to Williams, Dimond & Co., 3,680 by C. Brewer & Co. to Welch & Co., and 4,233 bags by Castle & Cooke to Welch & Co.

For the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, May 7: Eight boxes personal effects, valued at \$300 and shipped by Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, E. Hoffschlaeger & Co. and H. Hackfeld & Co.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W. S. Hall, May 8—Dr. Derby, J. J. Rice and wife, W. H. Crozier, Geo. Groves, Warren Gregory and wife, D. P. Kellet and son, W. P. Boyd and wife, Jas. McAndrews, J. A. Hughes, Antonio Fernandez, M. G. Silva, Adjutant Egner, Captain D. Taylor, Mrs. Friedenberg, Mrs. E. B. Friel, Miss Kate Cornwall, Miss Vida, Mrs. H. Bell, Mrs. Anderson, Lieutenant Jeffries, Miss Wilson, S. Yema, Mrs. A. K. Hoapili, Ah Sin, and 67 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 8—J. Toms and four on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, May 8—Miss Mitamura and nine on deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 10: W. Von Gravemeyer and wife, Mrs. J. W. Kalua, Miss E. Maxine, mother of child, Rev. J. L. Gulick, Rev. M. C. Kealoha, E. B. Tel, Ah Kang, W. Chung Hoon, Ong, A. Guild, wife and two children, A. Swanson, Tong Hung, L. H. Choy, A. Heneberg, J. H. Miller, and 40 deck.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mikahala, May 10: A. S. Wilcox, A. McByde, W. A. Wall, W. Hardy, H. Wilgroth, Mrs. A. E. Pferdner, M. Spalding, Kimishima, and 31 deck.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per Oceanic Steamship Australia, May 9: Countess Wachtmeister, Mrs. J. J. Rice, W. H. Woolworth and wife, Mrs. E. Madden, Miss Madden, H. V. Patten and wife, J. F. Legler, Charles Ferguson and wife, Miss D. Estelle, Mrs. George C. Beckley, two children and maid, R. F. Wood, Mrs. Weatherwas and two children, Mrs. W. D. Wishard and child, O. B. Spalding, D. H. Shahan, R. C. Ladd, Mrs. C. A. Brown, two children and maid, R. Lowe, S. B. Lowe, Mrs. Noonan, D. V. Waldron, Rev. E. R. Dille, Miss Rea, Miss Blower, Mrs. E. D. Tenney and two children, Mrs. A. Kitchen, Miss Alice Kitchen, A. J. Campbell, A. Cade-Benson, W. H. Welch, James Ferguson and wife, Mrs. H. Eca Silva and child, Mrs. Cornish and Miss Cornish.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Kaala, May 3—2025 bags sugar.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 3: 4,017 bags sugar, 272 bags corn, 376 bags potatoes, 50 bags bones, 50 head cattle, 36 hogs, 48 hides and 65 pkgs. sundries.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Iwahani, May 3—4574 bags sugar.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Waialeale, May 3—3542 bags sugar.

From Newcastle, per bktne Jane L. Stanford, May 5—1550 tons coal consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

From China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, May 5—4,558 pkgs general merchandise consigned to various Chinese merchants.

From Hawaii ports, per stmr. Like-liké, May 6—7,903 bags sugar and 40 head cattle.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 6—7,010 bags sugar.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W G Hall, May 8—4211 bags sugar, 61 bags coffee, 25 head cattle and 200 bags seed cane.

From San Francisco per O. S. S. Australia, May 4—Cargo general merchandise consigned to A. White, Allen & Robinson, Benson, Smith & Co., B. F. Ehlers & Co., Bishop & Co., S. C. Co., Education, Bernice Puahui, Claus Spreckels & Co., Chas. Hustace, C. J. McCarthy, Bishop & Co., Campbell & Co., Cannon & Co., City Furniture Store, Pac. Hdwy Co., Dr. Alvarez, Jim Dodd, E. F. Bishop, C. Brewer & Co., Eds. Hopkins, E. A. Williams, F. Phelps, Father Matthias, G. Schumann, Tom Ping Sam Kee, Haw. Elec. Co., H. McIntyre & Bros., Hobron Drug Co., Hollister & Co., Hollister Drug Co.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, May 8—6 bundles newspapers to various news dealers in the city.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaena, May 8—450 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Keau Hou, May 8—4080 bags sugar, 5 hides and 22 pkgs. sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 8—2718 bags sugar, 50 bags rice, and 5 horses.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W G Hall, May 8—4211 bags sugar, 61 bags coffee, 25 head cattle and 200 bags seed cane.

From San Francisco per O. S. S. Australia, May 4—Cargo general merchandise consigned to A. White, Allen & Robinson, Benson, Smith & Co., B. F. Ehlers & Co., Bishop & Co., S. C. Co., Education, Bernice Puahui, Claus Spreckels & Co., Chas. Hustace, C. J. McCarthy, Bishop & Co., Campbell & Co., Cannon & Co., City Furniture Store, Pac. Hdwy Co., Dr. Alvarez, Jim Dodd, E. F. Bishop, C. Brewer & Co., Eds. Hopkins, E. A. Williams, F. Phelps, Father Matthias, G. Schumann, Tom Ping Sam Kee, Haw. Elec. Co., H. McIntyre & Bros., Hobron Drug Co., Hollister & Co., Hollister Drug Co.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, May 8—6 bundles newspapers to various news dealers in the city.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaena, May 8—450 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Keau Hou, May 8—4080 bags sugar, 5 hides and 22 pkgs. sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 8—2718 bags sugar, 50 bags rice, and 5 horses.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W G Hall, May 8—4211 bags sugar, 61 bags coffee, 25 head cattle and 200 bags seed cane.

From San Francisco per O. S. S. Australia, May 4—Cargo general merchandise consigned to A. White, Allen & Robinson, Benson, Smith & Co., B. F. Ehlers & Co., Bishop & Co., S. C. Co., Education, Bernice Puahui, Claus Spreckels & Co., Chas. Hustace, C. J. McCarthy, Bishop & Co., Campbell & Co., Cannon & Co., City Furniture Store, Pac. Hdwy Co., Dr. Alvarez, Jim Dodd, E. F. Bishop, C. Brewer & Co., Eds. Hopkins, E. A. Williams, F. Phelps, Father Matthias, G. Schumann, Tom Ping Sam Kee, Haw. Elec. Co., H. McIntyre & Bros., Hobron Drug Co., Hollister & Co., Hollister Drug Co.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, May 8—6 bundles newspapers to various news dealers in the city.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaena, May 8—450 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Keau Hou, May 8—4080 bags sugar, 5 hides and 22 pkgs. sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 8—2718 bags sugar, 50 bags rice, and 5 horses.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W G Hall, May 8—4211 bags sugar, 61 bags coffee, 25 head cattle and 200 bags seed cane.

From San Francisco per O. S. S. Australia, May 4—Cargo general merchandise consigned to A. White, Allen & Robinson, Benson, Smith & Co., B. F. Ehlers & Co., Bishop & Co., S. C. Co., Education, Bernice Puahui, Claus Spreckels & Co., Chas. Hustace, C. J. McCarthy, Bishop & Co., Campbell & Co., Cannon & Co., City Furniture Store, Pac. Hdwy Co., Dr. Alvarez, Jim Dodd, E. F. Bishop, C. Brewer & Co., Eds. Hopkins, E. A. Williams, F. Phelps, Father Matthias, G. Schumann, Tom Ping Sam Kee, Haw. Elec. Co., H. McIntyre & Bros., Hobron Drug Co., Hollister & Co., Hollister Drug Co.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, May 8—6 bundles newspapers to various news dealers in the city.

From Oahu ports, per stmr. Kaena, May 8—450 bags sugar.

From Kauai, per stmr. Keau Hou, May 8—4080 bags sugar, 5 hides and 22 pkgs. sundries.

From Kauai, per stmr. James Makee, May 8—2718 bags sugar, 50 bags rice, and 5 horses.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. W G Hall, May 8—4211 bags sugar, 61 bags coffee, 25 head cattle and 200 bags seed cane.

From San Francisco per O. S. S. Australia, May 4—Cargo general merchandise consigned to A. White, Allen & Robinson, Benson, Smith & Co., B. F. Ehlers & Co., Bishop & Co., S. C. Co., Education, Bernice Puahui, Claus Spreckels & Co., Chas. Hustace, C. J. McCarthy, Bishop & Co., Campbell & Co., Cannon & Co., City Furniture Store, Pac. Hdwy Co., Dr. Alvarez, Jim Dodd, E. F. Bishop, C. Brewer & Co., Eds. Hopkins, E. A. Williams, F. Phelps, Father Matthias, G. Schumann, Tom Ping Sam Kee, Haw. Elec. Co., H. McIntyre & Bros., Hobron Drug Co., Hollister &